Carlsbad Field Office (CBFO) Recovery Act Operations Activity

BACKGROUND

Recovery Act Project:	CBFO Recovery Act Operations Activity
TAFS:	89-09/10-0253
Project Identification Code:	2002190
Recovery Act Bill Reference:	PL 111-5 Title IV – Energy and Water Development, Defense Environmental Cleanup (H.R. 1-26)
Project Cost:	$172,175,000
Budget Authority:	06049, FD.10.10.00.0 - $172,175,000
Program Office:	Environmental Management (EM)
Recovery Program Plan:	EM - Defense
Management Office:	Carlsbad Field Office (CBFO) Dave Moody, CBFO Manager 575-234-7300 dave.moody@wipp.ws
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I. SUMMARY & OBJECTIVES

A. Summary and Description

This Project Operating Plan describes work scope funded by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA or "Recovery Act") in support of addressing a portion of the environmental legacy of nuclear weapons development and Government-sponsored nuclear energy research, specifically defense-generated transuranic (TRU) waste. The scope of work described in this plan pertains, specifically, to ARRA-funded activities above and beyond TRU waste activities currently funded by the Carlsbad Field Office (CBFO) base program-funded activities.

TRU waste is defined as waste containing more than 100 nanocuries of alpha-emitting TRU (element with an atomic number greater than 92) isotopes per gram of waste with half-lives greater than 20 years. TRU waste is designated and controlled in two categories: contact-handled (CH) and remote-handled (RH) TRU waste. CH TRU waste is defined as TRU waste with a dose rate of 200 millirem (mrem) per hour or less, as measured on the surface of the container. RH TRU waste is defined as TRU waste with a dose rate of greater than 200 mrem per hour, as measured on the surface of the container.

The disposition of defense-generated TRU waste involves three primary operations activities: characterization/certification, transportation, and disposal. The characterization/certification

and transportation activities are the responsibility of the National TRU Program (NTP) and the disposal activity is the responsibility of the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP). The Carlsbad Field Office (CBFO), within the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), provides oversight and direction of both the NTP and WIPP to facilitate the safe de-inventory and footprint reduction of defense-generated TRU waste at TRU waste generator sites and interim storage sites (hereafter referred to as TRU waste sites) across the United States.

The NTP is responsible for interfacing with the TRU waste sites to identify the waste inventory managed as TRU, establish a certified program to characterize and certify the TRU waste to meet program transportation and disposal requirements, and to transport the TRU waste off-site for ultimate disposal at WIPP. Within NTP, there are two operational programs: The Central Characterization Project (CCP) and the TRU Waste Transportation Program. CCP is responsible for TRU waste characterization/certification at the TRU waste sites. The TRU Waste Transportation Program is responsible for transporting the TRU waste from the TRU waste sites off-site for permanent disposition.

In order to carry out their functions, CCP and the TRU Waste Transportation Program rely on the host sites to provide resources to deliver the waste stored and managed as TRU to CCP for characterization/certification, as well as provide support to the TRU Waste Transportation Program to ship the waste off-site. The support needed from the host sites is comprised of facility operations staff to provide functions such as retrieval/remediation/repackaging operations, waste handling operations, crane/forklift operations, radiological control operations, etc. Therefore, in order for CCP and the TRU Waste Transportation Program to carry out their functions in the NTP, not only must their activities be funded under contract by CBFO, but the host site activities must also be funded by their local government office to provide that corresponding support to CCP and the TRU Waste Transportation Program. If the funding for either the CBFO work scope or the corresponding TRU waste site is not provided, accomplishment of the work scope for its counterpart will be at risk. It is also important to clearly understand the roles and responsibilities between CCP and the TRU waste sites and their funding sources to ensure that their budgets and funds do not duplicate effort. This is specifically important to satisfy the transparency and accountability requirements driven by ARRA.

The WIPP site is responsible for the safe disposal of defense-generated TRU waste and does not require corresponding resources from other Government-funded activities to support its operation.

The CBFO Recovery Act Operational Program involves the accelerated defense-generated TRU waste characterization/certification, transportation, and disposal activities from the targeted TRU waste sites identified in Table 1, above and beyond the currently approved CBFO base program, using Recovery Act funds. The CBFO base program can support an overall processing rate of 21 CH and 3 RH shipments per week to WIPP. With the additional ARRA funds, from mid-Fiscal Year (FY)09 through the end of FY11, CBFO will increase its overall processing rate capability to 30 CH and 5 RH shipments per week. Also, intersite shipments of TRU waste from small quantity sites (SQS), as well as a specific waste stream from Hanford, will be made to Idaho National Laboratory (INL) for characterization/certification to meet disposal requirements at WIPP and subsequently be shipped to WIPP during that time-frame. Intersite shipments will

also be made to Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL) from one SQS (KAPL-NFS). Table 1 shows the funding provided under contract as of April 30, 2010 for work scope at each TRU waste site during the Recovery Act period relating to both legacy and newly generated TRU waste.

Table 1: ARRA Work Scope at TRU Waste Sites

Site	CBFO ARRA-Funded	
	Scope	Funds ($)
Large Quantity Sites		
Hanford (Washington): CH & RH waste	C	
Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) (New Mexico): CH waste from Area G[1]	R, C	
Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL) (Tennessee): CH & RH waste	C	
Savannah River Site (SRS) (South Carolina): CH & RH waste	C	
Small Quantity Sites		
Argonne National Laboratories (ANL) (Illinois): CH & RH waste	C	
Bettis Atomic Power Laboratory (BAPL) (Pennsylvania): RH waste	C	
General Electric Hitachi Vallecitos Nuclear Center (GEVNC) (California): CH & RH waste	C	
Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory-Nuclear Fuel Services (KAPL-NFS) (Tennessee): CH waste	C	
Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (LBNL) (California): CH waste	C	
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL) (Both LLNL Main and Area 300 Sites) (California): CH waste	C	
NRD, LLC (NRD) (New York): CH waste	C	
Nevada Test Site (NTS): CH waste	C	
Sandia National Laboratories (SNL) (New Mexico): CH & RH waste	C	
Total		

Legend
C – Characterization/Certification
R – Retrieval/Remediation/Repackaging

Notes
1. LANL provides the majority of repackaging using base program funds. CCP will provide additional repackaging to increase feed for characterization/certification using ARRA funds. This plan is consistent with TRU waste processing rates necessary to meet LANL's Consent Order.

Of the ten (10) TRU waste SQSs listed above, eight (8) sites will have legacy TRU waste de-inventoried by the end of September 2011. Three sites, ANL, KAPL-NFS, and LLNL (Main site) will have newly-generated waste at their respective sites which require work after CBFO ARRA project completion.

B. Scope of Work

The CBFO ARRA scope of work includes three Level 3 projects, namely: Site Operations (WIPP), Central Characterization Project (CCP), and Transportation. They are designated and tracked by EM as Program Baseline Summary (PBS) elements CB-0080.R1, CB-0081.R1 and CB-0090.R1, respectively. Work in each of these elements, and impacts related to the targeted TRU waste described above and funded by the Recovery Act are as follows:

- Site Operations: Accelerate modification of WIPP site infrastructure to maintain and increase the capability to transport, receive, and process TRU waste and support accelerated TRU waste receipt. The major work scope items involved in this activity include:

  - Salt Infiltration Evaporation Pond (construction)
  - South Access Road Reconstruction (construction)
  - Mining Equipment Replacement (procurement)
  - Waste Processing Equipment Replacements (procurements) and System Repairs (operations)

  All of this work scope will be accomplished by the end of FY11. The two construction activities listed above each cost less than $10M.

- CCP at LQSs: Accelerate the characterization/certification, transportation, and disposition of shippable disposal waste containers of CH and RH TRU waste, as applicable (such as drums, standard waste boxes [SWBs], and ten drum overpacks [TDOPs]), produced from retrieval, repackaging and remediation of legacy TRU waste inventory managed at the following large quantity sites (LQSs) to support near-term site cleanup (i.e., de-inventory of TRU waste) and footprint reduction milestones/goals.

  - Hanford – This requires CCP to obtain site certification of CH and RH TRU waste at Hanford. CCP will also certify, for transportation, a specific waste stream from Hanford to ship to AMWTP at INL to be treated and certified for disposal so that it can be shipped to WIPP as described above.

  - LANL – This requires CCP to obtain approval to add characterization/certification of SWBs of CH waste to its site certification. In addition, CCP will perform remediation, and repackaging of CH waste to supplement LANL's remediation/repackaging capability to increase the feed rate to CCP for CH waste characterization/certification.

  - ORNL – This requires CCP to obtain approval for additional RH waste streams to its site certification.

  - SRS – This requires CCP to obtain approval to add characterization/certification of TDOPs of CH waste and to add characterization/certification of RH waste to its site certification.

- CCP at SQSs: Accelerate the characterization/certification, transportation, and disposition of CH and RH Legacy TRU waste, as applicable, from the SQSs listed in Table 1 to support near-term site cleanup (i.e., de-inventory) and footprint reduction milestones/goals.

Currently, most of the SQSs do not have the capability to characterize and certify CH TRU waste for disposal at WIPP. Establishing a certified program to characterize and certify CH TRU waste at each SQS to meet WIPP disposal requirements is costly and does not efficiently utilize CCP capability. Therefore, CCP can certify CH TRU waste at SQSs to meet transportation requirements without requiring establishment of a certified program at that site. Once the waste is certified to meet transportation requirements, it can be transported to a site that already has a site certification program, such as INL, to certify the waste to meet WIPP disposal requirements. In addition, the AMWTP at INL can provide treatment of CH TRU waste from other sites through super compaction, when appropriate. National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) approval has been obtained for CCP to ship TRU waste to INL from various TRU waste sites for those reasons. The RH TRU waste from the sites listed above will be characterized and certified at those sites under a CCP site certification for RH TRU waste and shipped directly to WIPP for disposal. The capabilities required to obtain site certification for RH TRU waste are not as costly as those required for characterizing and certifying CH TRU waste; therefore, it is more appropriate for CCP to obtain site certification to characterize and certify RH TRU waste at the applicable SQS and ship it directly to WIPP.

In order to increase the feed of waste to CCP to perform characterization and certification of the waste at both the LQSs and the SQSs listed above, additional technical expert resources will be applied to evaluate current TRU waste inventory information and assist in developing strategies for resolving difficult issues previously identified with specific waste streams at some of the TRU waste sites.

- Transportation: Increased transportation resources to support accelerated TRU waste disposition across the complex. This includes the addition of at least four tractor teams (a tractor team includes a tractor, two qualified and trained drivers, and the maintenance of the tractor, trailer, and ancillary equipment, not including the transportation packages). These additional tractor teams will allow CBFO to increase the shipment rate to WIPP from 21 CH shipments and 3 RH shipments per week to 30 CH shipments and 5 RH shipments per week, and will directly support intersite shipments from various TRU waste sites to INL, as discussed above. Additional pipe overpack containers (previously approved for transportation and disposal) will also be fabricated using ARRA funding.

Unlike the TRU waste sites, the CBFO does not provide direction and oversight of a facility for the purposes of de-inventorying TRU waste or reducing the TRU waste footprint at that facility. This is an important distinction to consider when reviewing this plan. As stated above, CBFO provides direction and oversight of the WIPP site and the characterization/certification and transportation capabilities that facilitate the cleanup of defense-generated TRU waste from all TRU waste sites that the DOE Office of Environmental Management (EM) has targeted for de-inventory and footprint reduction. These capabilities are necessary to facilitate TRU waste cleanup across the nation. Without these capabilities, there is no path forward for TRU waste disposition. The CBFO Recovery Act Project supports all the TRU waste sites, most of which (but not all) are being provided Recovery Act funds for defense environmental cleanup. Therefore, the TRU waste sites (not CBFO) report the TRU waste dispositioned performance

measures in cubic meters through the EM corporate performance measurement system for external reporting. However, CBFO reports interim performance measures such as TRU waste certified for shipment.

This project directly supports applicable DOE Strategic Themes/Goals as follows:

- DOE Strategic Theme 4: Environmental Responsibility – Protecting the environment by providing a responsible resolution to the environmental legacy of nuclear weapons production.
    - Goal 4.1 Environmental Cleanup – Complete cleanup of the contaminated nuclear weapons manufacturing and testing sites across the United States.
    - Goal 4.2 Managing the Legacy – Manage the Department's post-closure environmental responsibilities and ensure the future protection of human health and the environment.
- DOE Strategic Theme 5: Management Excellence – Enabling the mission through sound management.

EM Strategic Goals – To safely disposition large volumes of nuclear waste; safeguard materials that could be used in nuclear weapons; deactivate and decommission thousands of contaminated facilities no longer needed by the Department to carry on its current mission; EM is fulfilling its commitments to reduce overall risk and complete cleanup across all sites for generations to come.

CBFO Mission – To safely, compliantly, and efficiently dispose of defense-generated TRU waste in an environmentally sound manner.

This project will accelerate the characterization and disposition of targeted TRU waste and, as a result, de-inventory legacy TRU waste from sites several years earlier than anticipated.

C. De-inventory and Demolition Projects: None.

D. Work Scope Changes

Fabrication of previously-approved TRU waste package and container types, such as additional HalfPACTs, has been deleted from the ARRA WIPP scope of work due to the need to accomplish higher priority items. CBFO has reduced the number of pipe overpack containers (POCs) to be manufactured. The volume of CCP work anticipated at SRS related to characterization of waste has been reduced, and some work has been re-programmed in order to retain additional jobs.

E. Buy Back Work Scope

Based on the potential availability of funds from unused management reserve and contingency funds and from cost efficiencies in executing the planned projects, the following additional candidate projects have been identified should funding become available.

	Description
1	Replacement of 860 Underground Fans A, B, C
2	Refurbishment of 700 Underground Fans A, B, C
3	Facility Modifications - North Access Road Design, Roof Repair, 700 Fan Design, Sampling Stations A, B, and C Upgrades, RH Reliability Equipment and Spares, etc.
4	Modifications for Large Box Processing Station
5	Adjustable Center of Gravity Lift Fixtures (4), Underground Transporters (3), Adjustable Height Transfer Car, Exhaust Shaft Surface Duct Work
6	Underground Facility Cask Transporter
7	Firewater System Replacement of PIVs and Construction of a New Holding Tank
8	New RH Trailers & Refurbish CH Trailers
9	Replacement of North Access Road
10	Waste Hoist & Shaft Rework
11	Salt Hoist Rework
12	Underground Ground Control Equipment
13	RH Borehole Machine

F. Public Benefits

Acceleration of TRU waste disposition results in several near- and long-term benefits to the public. The defense-generated TRU waste that is targeted by this project was generated many years ago (approximately 10-50 years) and, since that time, has been accumulated and stored in large quantities, both in subsurface and surface locations, at many DOE facilities around the nation. The storage and management of TRU waste at those facilities pose several hazardous risks to the workers at those facilities and the public living near those facilities, compounded by the length of time that TRU waste can remain radioactive (hundreds of thousands of years). A path for TRU waste disposition was provided by the Government in March 1999, when the WIPP was authorized for TRU waste disposal and received its first shipment of TRU waste. The WIPP provides a path for TRU waste disposition and an avenue to remove the TRU waste from the DOE facilities.

From a near-term perspective, the de-inventory of TRU waste from the facilities where it is currently stored and managed represents the immediate removal of the hazardous risk to workers and the public once the de-inventory of TRU waste at a specific site has been completed. Even

the reduction of the TRU waste inventory stored at these sites represents an immediate equivalent reduction of risks to the workers and public. Therefore, as the rate of TRU waste disposition increases, the near-term benefit to the workers and the public increases by removing or reducing the risks of managing TRU waste. As a result, the number of resources needed to store and maintain this waste is reduced as the inventory decreases. Once TRU waste has been completely removed from a facility, the need for maintaining the buildings and structures used to store and manage the waste can be reevaluated and, if determined to be unnecessary for its near-term mission, those buildings and structures can be demolished, removing the need to continue the funding required to maintain them. From an economic perspective, this project is expected to create many new jobs in areas of construction, design, fabrication and manufacturing, technical and scientific services, administration, and management for both the removal of TRU waste from DOE facilities and the subsequent demolition of buildings and structures in locations around the nation.

From a long-term perspective, removing the need for funding the maintenance of those buildings and structures to comply with regulatory commitments to local, state, and federal agencies represents savings to the taxpayers. As the number of demolitions of those buildings and structures increases, the taxpayer savings increases as well. This project is focused on removing or preparing for the removal of the largest amount of TRU waste as is practical, above that currently projected with base funds, through the end of FY11.

G. CBFO Recovery Act Activity Impacts

This project accelerates work that has already been identified in the associated sites' plans and the disposition of specific inventories of TRU waste.

The intended results described in Section B, Scope of Work, directly support the completion of the safe cleanup of the environmental legacy of nuclear weapons development and Government-sponsored nuclear energy research, specifically defense-generated TRU waste. This directly supports the responsible resolution to the problem through sound management.

II. COST & SCHEDULE

A. Budget:

The budget for the CBFO Recovery Act Project initiates additional work scope for existing contractors and national laboratory participants of CBFO. The funds are provided to the appropriate contractors in appropriate contract modifications within seven days of allocation. No contract or grant solicitations and awards are necessary. No budget is planned for CBFO (federal) personnel labor activities for the CBFO Recovery Act Project. Existing CBFO personnel manage and oversee CBFO Recovery Act Project work using existing program direction funds. The budget for the following non-federal participants was established as follows:

Washington TRU Solutions (WTS), the management and operating (M&O) contractor for WIPP, provides engineering resources to design, fabricate, and maintain transportation packaging capabilities, and manages and operates the CCP who provides TRU waste characterization resources in direct support of this effort to accelerate TRU waste disposition. WTS's work and the work of its subcontractors are estimated to cost approximately $150.5M for the 2 ½ year duration of the project through the end of FY11. Sixty percent of the funds will be used to accelerate feed, characterization, and certification of TRU waste by CCP to achieve up to 30 CH and 5 RH shipments per week during the Recovery Act period (through the end of FY11). Most of the remaining funds will be used to address WIPP infrastructure issues to support the 30 CH and 5 RH shipments per week rate to WIPP.

The Los Alamos National Laboratory-Carlsbad Operations (LANL-CO) is an affiliate of the LANL located in Los Alamos, New Mexico. CBFO funds LANL-CO to provide direct support of the Department's environmental management mission to provide the safe cleanup of TRU waste by providing technical experts and operators to provide acceptable knowledge gathering and preparation, TRU waste inventory preparation, difficult waste strategic development, and TRU waste mobile loading capabilities. Specifically for the CBFO Recovery Act Project, LANL-CO will provide the same type of support, but more of it through additional human resources. LANL-CO's work is estimated to cost approximately $11.9M for the 2 ½ year duration of the project through the end of FY11.

Like LANL-CO, the Sandia National Laboratories-Carlsbad Programs Group (SNL-CPG) is an affiliate of its parent laboratory (Sandia National Laboratories) based in Albuquerque, New Mexico. CBFO also funds SNL-CPG to provide direct support of the Department's environmental management mission to provide the safe cleanup of TRU waste. SNL-CPG's responsibilities under the CBFO base program are to provide scientific expertise to analyze WIPP repository performance with respect to applicable U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations. Specifically for the CBFO Recovery Act Project, SNL-CPG will provide project support to CBFO with an upgrade to the WIPP Performance Assessment (PA) computing platform. SNL-CPG's work is estimated to cost approximately $200K for the 2 ½ year duration of the project through the end of FY11.

Navarro Research and Engineering, Inc. is the Carlsbad Technical Assistance Contractor (CTAC) and provides technical human resources to support quality assurance, safety, and environmental compliance programs under CBFO's base program. For the CBFO Recovery Act Project, CTAC will provide additional technical support in the areas specified above to assist the Government in the oversight of Recovery Act work. CTAC's work is estimated to cost approximately $4.8M for the 2 ½ year duration of the project through the end of FY11.

Visionary Solutions (VS) is one of two transportation carrier contractors who provide TRU waste transportation services under CBFO's base program. For the CBFO Recovery Act Project, VS will provide an additional four tractor teams above the eleven tractor teams they provide to CBFO's base program. VS's work is estimated to cost approximately $4.9M for the 2 ½ year project through the end of FY11.

There are no implementation barriers specific to this project that would not be captured in the Program Secretarial Office level discussion.

The CBFO Recovery Act Operations Activity budget will be obligated and expended throughout the project duration as shown in the tables below. Table 2a shows the project obligated amounts. Table 2b shows the current monthly WIPP spend plan, and Table 2c shows the WIPP original monthly spend plan.

Table 1: Budget Implementation Monthly & Yearly Obligations ($M)

The Project funding is subject to re-apportionment and will be finalized by 9/30/2010; the Project Operating Plan will then be reissued with an obligations table.

Table 2: Budget Implementation Monthly & Yearly Expenditures ($M) – Current WIPP Spend Plan

The Project funding is subject to re-apportionment and will be finalized by 9/30/2010; the Project Operating Plan will then be reissued with a costs table.

Financial Reporting

(a) The contractor will separately identify costs that pertain to the Recovery Act work. The contractor will provide a monthly report that identifies the total amount drawn on the letter of credit. This monthly report shall separate and identify Recovery Act costs associated with each appropriation at the Recovery Act program and project levels.

(b) The contractor shall certify in each monthly report that the costs included in the report for Recovery Act work were incurred only to accomplish the Recovery Act work, in accordance with the accelerated work scope.

Funds Returned and Offsetting Collections

The CBFO Recovery Act Project does not anticipate generating any returned funds or offsetting collections.

Indirect Costs

In accordance with the indirect cost definition provided in the project operating plan instructions from EM dated March 4, 2009, indirect costs associated with site operations (e.g., Government Furnished Services and Items [GFSI]) will be covered using base program dollars.

Table 3: Direct & Indirect Costs ($K) and Full Time Equivalents (FTEs) (#) as of 11/05/09

COST/FTE	FY 2009		FY 2010				FY 2011			
TYPE	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
DIRECT										
Labor	0.915	2.103	3.109	2.984	3.055	2.981	3.105	2.702	2.695	2.799
FTEs	361.3	784.5	1003.3	910.6	920.4	897.5	858	749.9	765.9	746.8

Material	4.453	11.834	17.378	14.326	16.441	17.184	9.374	7.377	8.533	7.942
INDIRECT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FTEs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Materials	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Capital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	**366.668**	**798.437**	**1023.79**	**927.91**	**939.896**	**917.665**	**870.479**	**759.979**	**777.128**	**757.541**

Reduced Future Budget Needs and Future Cost Savings

Table 4: Changes to Baseline Budgets ($K)

Not applicable

B. Milestones

Milestone Description	Date	Comments
NTS Site De-inventoried of Legacy TRU Waste	Dec 2009	Completed
Evaporation Pond Complete	Mar 2010	Completed
RH Bay Roof Repair Complete	Sept 2010	
GEVNC Site De-inventoried of Legacy TRU Waste	June 2010	Completed
LLNL 300 Site De-inventoried of TRU Waste	June 2010	Completed
SNL Site De-inventoried of Legacy TRU Waste	Sept 2010	
Salt Pile Erosion Control Project Complete	Jul 2010	
Light Weight Facility Cask Received	Aug 2010	
Fabrication of 6-Ton Overhead Crane Complete	Mar 2011	
LBNL Site De-inventoried of Legacy TRU Waste	Feb 2011	
South Access Road Construction Complete	Feb 2011	
Horizontal Emplacement Machine Installation Complete	May 2011	
NRD Site De-inventoried of Legacy TRU Waste	Aug 2011	
ANL De-inventoried of Legacy TRU Waste	Sept 2011	
BAPL Site De-inventoried of Legacy TRU Waste	Sept 2011	

Schedule Risk

The above schedule risks are assessed as minor based on two criteria:

1. TRU waste sites provide reasonable projected TRU waste feed rates, given additional waste repackaging/remediation, characterization/certification, and transportation resources.

2. Regulators meet schedules for permit modifications/renewal, initial site certifications and recertifications, tier approvals, and other certification and/or approvals, as applicable.

No capital asset projects are required for the scope of work in this Project Operating Plan.

NEPA Compliance: The scope of work is addressed in existing NEPA documents.

- TRU waste disposal: Waste Isolation Pilot Plant Disposal Phase Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (WIPP SEIS-II) (DOE/EIS-0026-S-2; 62 Federal Register [FR] 52998, 10/10/1997) and Record of Decision (ROD) (63 FR 3623, 1/23/1998) and Amended RODs (67 FR 69512, 11/18/2002 and 69 FR 39456, 6/30/2004)

- Certify small quantity sites' waste at INL: Supplement Analysis for the Treatment of Transuranic Waste at the Idaho National Laboratory (2/27/2008) and ROD (73 FR 12401, 3/7/2008)

- Site-specific handling activities: Various site-specific NEPA documents for activities such as packaging, characterization, and preparation of TRU waste for shipment to WIPP

The cognizant NEPA Compliance Officers monitor implementation and, as necessary, determine whether additional NEPA review is required.

III. PERFORMANCE

A. Performance Measures

The same TRU waste dispositioned performance metrics reported by each TRU waste site to DOE Headquarters can be used for measuring the performance of TRU waste disposition acceleration for this project. CBFO has established targets for cubic meters of CH TRU waste certified at the TRU waste sites by month for each month of the ARRA timeframe. This performance measure is related directly to the characterization/certification of TRU waste.

Table 5: Project Performance Targets

Recovery Act Project Identification Code	2002190
Linkage To S-1 Priorities	Nuclear Security and Legacy
Linkage to Current Program Goal (if applicable)	See DOE Strategic Themes/Goals on page 6

Table 5a: PBS 81R1 Detailed ARRA-Specific Project Performance Measures and Targets

Two-Year Outcome-Oriented Performance Measure	TRU Waste Certified (cubic meters)
First Year Performance Target (FY2009)	
Q3 - Project-Level Quarterly Performance Milestone(s)	71.1 (Apr 2009 not included)
Q4 - Project-Level Quarterly Performance Milestone(s)	509.74
Second Year Performance Target (FY2010)	
Q1 - Project-Level Quarterly Performance Milestone(s)	260.48
Q2 - Project-Level Quarterly Performance Milestone(s)	261.45
Q3 - Project-Level Quarterly Performance Milestone(s)	513.09
Q4 - Project-Level Quarterly Performance Milestone(s)	896.85

Table 5b: PBS 81R1 Detailed ARRA-Specific Project Performance Measures and Targets

Small Quantity Sites De-inventoried of Legacy TRU Waste								
	FY10 Q1	FY10 Q2	FY10 Q3	FY10 Q4	FY11 Q1	FY11 Q2	FY11 Q3	FY11 Q4
Site Completions	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	3

B. National Strategic Benefits

This environmental cleanup project has no direct, short-term carbon or oil reduction benefits.

Table 6: National Strategic Benefits

1. Carbon Emission Reductions: Estimated 5-year undiscounted CO_2 reduction (in metric tons of CO_2 equivalent) is Not Applicable
2. Oil Consumption Reductions: Estimated 5-year reduction in undiscounted oil consumption (in barrels of oil equivalent) is Not Applicable

IV. MANAGEMENT

A. Secretarial-Level Items

1. Intended Results and Linkage to Secretary's Priorities - Implementation of the CBFO Recovery Act Project will result in job creation/preservation and the acceleration of TRU waste disposition.

Table 7: Secretary's Priorities

Secretary's Priorities	Project Impacts (Qualitative)	Project Impacts (Quantitative)
Science and Discovery	N/A	N/A
Clean, Secure Energy	N/A	N/A
Economic Prosperity	Stimulation of local communities in Southeast New Mexico and near TRU waste sites across the U.S. with the Recovery Act funds	$160M spent in local communities in Southeast New Mexico and near TRU waste sites across the U.S.
National Security and Legacy	Cleanup of TRU waste from EM sites (i.e., footprint reductions and near-term completions)	Qualitative measures are the cubic meters dispositioned and will be reported by the TRU waste sites to EM's Office of Program Planning and Budget
Climate Change	N/A	N/A

2. Collaboration and Coordination - CBFO is responsible for the disposition of TRU waste by interfacing and collaborating with the various and many site participants. CBFO is also responsible for oversight and coordination of TRU waste characterization/ certification, transportation, and disposal activities to facilitate TRU waste disposition and de-inventory. To identify the TRU waste inventory to be dispositioned, CBFO and its contractors must collect TRU waste data and information related to its generation from the TRU waste sites. Most of the TRU waste sites are managed under EM. However, some of the TRU waste sites are currently managed under the Office of Nuclear Engineering (NE), the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA), and the Office of Science programs within the DOE. This effort will require those offices to interface with EM to ensure issues outside of EM control are resolved to facilitate TRU waste disposition.

In addition to the interface with the federal and contractor counterpart organizations within DOE, CBFO must also interface with all of the tribal governments and states through which the TRU waste will be transported. To facilitate better coordination with the large number of states and tribes, CBFO also interfaces with state regional groups (SRGs). The specific SRGs are technical working groups and governors' appointees from the Western Governors' Association, the Southern States Energy Board, and the Councils of State Governments from the Midwest and Northeast regions. DOE has implemented and funded cooperative agreements and implementation guides with each of these SRGs and their associated states and tribal governments that specify protocols for transporting TRU waste through those regions. No changes to these cooperative agreements are anticipated for implementation of this Project Operating Plan.

Also, in order to meet TRU waste program requirements, CBFO must obtain approval and concurrence from its regulators (i.e., the New Mexico Environment Department [NMED] – regulates the hazardous waste component of the waste; the EPA – regulates the radioactive component of the waste; and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission [NRC] – certifies the packages that TRU waste is transported in and regulates the management of those packages), as applicable, for specific aspects of characterizing, transporting, and disposing of TRU waste. CBFO certifies organizations to characterize and certify the waste for transportation and disposal using an audit/surveillance process of those organizations conducting waste characterization/certification activities at the TRU waste sites. EPA conducts inspections of those same activities. After an audit/surveillance is conducted, CBFO produces a report for NMED and EPA concurrence. Once concurrence is received, CBFO can certify the organization to characterize and certify TRU waste. All new proposals for TRU waste packages and changes to existing certificates of compliance for TRU waste packages require NRC approval. Changes to operations at WIPP require review and approval by both NMED and EPA, as specified by the WIPP Hazardous Waste Facility Permit and applicable EPA 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 191 and 194 regulations. This requires much coordination involving meetings, constant communications, joint observation of activities, etc.

To execute transparency requirements driven by ARRA, EM and CBFO also communicate regularly with the public and specific stakeholders, such as the Southwest Research and Information Center, to inform them of the status of CBFO Recovery-funded activities.

B. Federal Infrastructure Investments

There are no federal infrastructure investment project activities associated with the CBFO Recovery Act Project. Accelerating the removal and proper disposal of TRU waste reduces risk of releases of this material to the environment.

C. Line Management

CBFO intends to use existing DOE/EM/site systems and practices to effectively monitor and report on the CBFO Recovery Act Operations Activities, including:

- Full implementation of all Recovery Act transparency and reporting requirements through modifications to the contract that will fund the CBFO Recovery Act Project.

- Application of applicable project management principles to CBFO Recovery Act Operations Activity execution, as directed by EM-1.

- Continue use of industry standard Earned Value Management System (EVMS) to compare actual project scope, cost, and schedule performance against planned performance as depicted in the baseline.

- Continue monitoring of the contractors' metrics reports to ensure the CBFO Recovery Act Project is on track and, if not, or if trends are in a negative direction, develop and implement corrective actions.

- Hold monthly management reviews to provide updates on the CBFO Recovery Act Project to EM's senior-most executives.

- Issue task orders with CTAC to provide limited augmentation of federal procurement, budget and finance, project controls, and technical oversight capabilities for the CBFO Recovery Act Project.

- Assign appropriately qualified personnel to the CBFO Recovery Act Project to provide technical and programmatic oversight of the contractors performing the work and act as the day-to-day governmental interface and manager for the project.

- Communicate Recovery Act requirements regularly to CBFO and contractor participants for transparency and accountability, including the tracking of costs and labor separately from the baseline.

- Use an Integrated Project Team (IPT) of federal and contractor staff with project knowledge and subject matter expertise essential to the successful planning and execution of the project, including safety, risk management, engineering, contracts administration, and project controls.

- Continually identify, evaluate, and mitigate risks to the CBFO Recovery Act Project and assign roles and responsibilities for managing those risks.

D. Needs from Staff Offices

1. Human Capital

CBFO is in the process of filling needed vacancies for baseline work. No additional support from EM Consolidated Business Center (EMCBC) above that required for the work under the baseline is anticipated.

Table 8: Information on Hiring Under the Recovery Act

# & Type of Positions (Title, Series and Grade)	**Location** (HQ or Field – w/location)	**Federal or Contractor**	**Timeframe** (1-6mos; 6+mos; other; specify date needed if possible)
Not Applicable - No federal personnel will be hired for this project			

2. General Counsel

No additional support from HQ, EM, and EMCBC required.

3. **Policy & International Affairs**

   No additional support from EM required.

4. **Chief Financial Officer**

   No additional support from EMCBC required.

5. **Public Affairs**

   No additional support from EMCBC and EM required.

6. **Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs**

   No additional support from EM required. Continued support from EM-10 will be required to assist in the collaboration and coordination with the regulators, specifically NMED, EPA, and NRC, where regulatory reviews/approvals are needed.

7. **Management – Procurement**

   No new procurements or grants with CBFO are necessary for the CBFO Recovery Act Project. All modifications to contracts as a result of CBFO Recovery Act Project activities will be coordinated with EMCBC.

Table 9: Procurement Plans

Activity	Type	New/Exist (N/E)	Changes (E), Needs (N)	Status	Expected Complete	Issues (Y/N)
WTS (WIPP M&O and CCP)	FPI	Existing	Modification	Complete	9/30/09A*	N
CTAC (Technical Support)	T&M	Existing	Modification	Complete	9/24/09A*	N
VS (Transportation)	FP	Existing	Modification and Placed Task Order	Complete	5/1/09A*	N

*A = Actual